

Provincial Library

# The Claresholm Advertiser

Vol. 2, No. 29

CLARESHOLM, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915

Subscription, \$1.50 Per Year in Advance

## Local and General

We overheard the French lady say that he would pay \$125 for a certain class of horses, and Mayor Holmes replied: "I don't think you can get them at that price." We are not so deaf as some people think.

The Bostonians played "Tipperary" on a full house at the Opera house on Saturday night. We were not there; we could not spare the dollar. However, we like to see the lively young ladies in the little Red Riding Hood coats enjoy their good chicken and beef dinner, on Sunday, at the Wilton Hotel.

How about that rough, blocking the north end of our main boulevard.

We went to church on Sunday (we sometimes do) and would have a surprise. A passage was quoted which we had not heard from the pulpit in fifteen years, that about "fornication before the world began." Had not heard it since we left old Glasgow Green.

The only evidence remained that Hallowell had been remembered was that the shop windows were soaped up, a few outcubes blown down by the wind (and and boys were out together) were looked by the boys on to drags. Somehere there may have been false faces and boys dressed in their sister's clothes, and turp lanterns, and ducking and tipping the candles, and the treacle pipe, but we did not see it.

A number of Gramma Farmers, we hear, have thrashed 60 bushels to the acre.

Mr. A. L. Olmstead on 14-12-25 reports a good wheat crop—5518 bush from 78 acres—45 bush to the acre.

**Dr. M. MECKLENBURG**  
OPTICIAN  
and Exclusive

**Eye-Sight Expert**

31 years experience, 11 years in Alberta. Calgary office phone: M1121. Will advise by post.

Stavely, - Friday, Nov. 20th  
Claresholm, Sat. Nov. 27, Queen's Hotel  
Graum, - Monday, Nov. 29, at Hotel  
Eyes properly, thoroughly and scientifically examined and tested with shadow test—safe and reliable. Charges are moderate. 25c

The Ladies' Aid of the local Lutheran Church will hold a sale of aprons and food in the sample room of the old Alberta Hotel (in same building as the Claresholm Advertiser office), Saturday, Nov. 20th, commencing at noon. The public are invited to inspect the goods and help the ladies of the church to turn in a good report of this sale.

We are informed that Mr. Theo. Narkus, thrashed 67 bush, to the acre, on 59 acres.

We want to know who has the record corn of this district. We hear of 40, 42 and 45 bushels to the acre. Bring in your records, but make a note of it that we came from Missouri via Cochrane.

The Provincial School of Agriculture at Claresholm, opened for the winter course this week. The number of pupils in attendance on Wednesday morning was about one hundred. The official report quite an increase when, thrashing is further advanced. Prof. W. J. Stephen gave an interesting address of welcome on Wednesday morning to the staff and pupils, full of inspiration and encouragement.

Mr. R. K. Pock returned last Friday morning from Sumnerland, B.C., accompanied by his three children. The Sacramento of the Lord's Supper will be administered during the morning service at the Methodist church next Sunday. The pastor will make the Sacramento the subject of his sermon.

We heartily invite the pastors of the various churches in Claresholm to send in any items that will be of interest to the public. We place our services at their disposal.

It is with genuine regret that we announce this week that the Claresholm Herald has ceased publication. The Herald was one of the oldest weekly papers published in B.C. The editors were always capable men and five wires in their profession. The Herald, however, will refuse to stay dead. It filled too big a place in the public life of Claresholm to permanently turn its back on its readers. For our part we will just believe it is only sleeping.

Mrs. M. Hilderall was taken to Calgary last Saturday to undergo medical treatment. This has proved a serious case and Mrs. Hilderall will have to undergo an operation to-day.

Some of the farmers are complaining at the high cost of thrashing. In some cases where the threshers have been paid by the hour the cost has amounted to over 20 cents a bushel. While there is so much talk about excessive freight rates, it might be well for the farmers to see

## A Couple of Fires

About 7 p.m., on Friday, a fire broke out at Mr. Paulson's farm, northwest of town, and notwithstanding the splendid efforts of the neighboring farmers, it was soon seen that the valuable herd belonging to Mr. Paulson was doomed. Unfortunately telephone communication was interrupted and word could not be carried to the city. However, 25 head of horses and a valuable herd of milk cows were safely got out, and being saved with the exception of one calf. We understand the building are covered by insurances.

About 9 o'clock, Friday morning, fire broke out in the council chamber. For a few minutes it looked as if the whole building was doomed by the fire bursting forth through the door. The prompt action of the local fire brigade saved the structure. The damage was confined to the furniture and some books and records. Were informed that all the more valuable records were in the safe and consequently saved. The fire probably started from the stove. The local brigade were to be congratulated on their prompt action.

## Distributing White Feathers

The town of Cochrane is somewhat stirred up over the action of some mischievous young Miss who sent letters through the post office to a number of young men in the town containing white feathers, accompanied by an inscription "Your King and Country Need You." Cochrane, as a community, will compare favorably with any district in Alberta, not only in the matter of contributions to the various funds, but in the number of young men who have enlisted. Distributors of white feathers ought to exercise discrimination and not brand a community as unworthy without some good reason. When boys like Nils and Willie Pitter enlist, who are only 14 and 16 years of age, it speaks volumes for the kinds of boys they grow in that town. Altogether about 100 have already enlisted, and as soon as fall work is cleaned up another two or three dozen will go, which will bring Cochrane's per capita quota as high as many towns twice her size. Wear your white feathers in your own caps, girls; the boys of Cochrane district don't deserve the slur.

If the thrashing prices cannot be reduced in some way.

We would suggest that a patriotic board towards getting up a motorcade course in Claresholm. There is enough good local talent available in this town to get up a first-class concert and it should be utilized in a good cause. The public is sufficiently interested to give hearty support to such a movement.

The Hossell Wagon Jack is selling well among the farmers of this district. Mr. Watson, the local manager, says that orders are coming in fast. The Jack is a very handy contrivance that enables a man to remove a heavy hay rack or box from a wagon without calling out a volunteer brigade.

Imperial Lethbridge Coal is sold by A. Erickson. This is a No. 1 coal for domestic use, and sold at a fair price.

During the past week or two, three editors of Alberta weekly publications have existed. The first was L. H. Watson, of Banff-Calgary; then McKenzie, of the Strathmore Standard, who was followed closely by E. C. Atkinson, of the Cochrane Advocate. The third was L. H. Watson, of Banff-Calgary; then McKenzie, of the Strathmore Standard, who was followed closely by E. C. Atkinson, of the Cochrane Advocate. The third was L. H. Watson, of Banff-Calgary; then McKenzie, of the Strathmore Standard, who was followed closely by E. C. Atkinson, of the Cochrane Advocate.

## Riot in Chinese Restaurant

### Police Fire Two Shots

On Saturday night, Constable Langenhoff was called to Hong Sang's restaurant where he was wanted on account of a disturbance. On attempting an arrest a general mix-up and riot resulted. Two men assaulted the constable and eventually made their escape.

One of these men was later arrested by Corp. Seale, but he put up a fight and after a hard struggle managed to make his escape, the corporal being two shots after him but neither took effect. A little later he was again arrested, at the other end of the street, by Constable Morgan.

On Sunday the second man was arrested by Constable Langenhoff and Corporal Seale, east of town, with Constable White's assistance. The men, whose names are Arthur Benton and J. F. Inglis, were taken before Inspector Tucker at Macleod, on Monday morning. Benton was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. Inglis was charged with assaulting the constable. Each were sentenced to four months imprisonment.

## Public Meeting of Ratepayers

A meeting of ratepayers was held in the council chamber on Monday evening. The main recommendation of the council paper was taxed to the limit.

The chairman of the various committees submitted their financial reports, which were approved. These will be published when available.

Mr. J. R. Watt was called to the chair. Mr. A. Hutton, chairman of the finance committee, was the first speaker. He passed the financial report over to the Mayor and confined his remarks to the streets and local improvements. He deeply regretted the state of the streets and wished conditions were such that more money could have been spent in improvements.

Mr. Mitchell, chairman of water works, was the next speaker. He reported on repairs to the pipe line during the past season, improving the system. He explained that a check valve had been put on the pipe line below the water tank, but owing to the poor condition of the outside he was on the trail of the water from this tank, for daily domestic purposes, has been discontinued. The pipe line is now in good condition, waste by leakage has been reduced. The financial statement was taken with the light department.

The next speaker was Mr. J. R. Bessie, chairman of the light department. He referred to this department as always being on the right side of the ledger. The power plant and lighting system in general was now in first-class condition. The main line was being doublet in a good, if not better, manner than ever, and with certain saving on expenses, as compared with previous years. The speaker asked for some protection at the power house.

Mr. Geo. Simpson, chairman of the school board, was enthusiastic in regard to the efficiency and status of the Claresholm school, which was second to none in the province. This fact was ample compensation to the majority of citizens for the apparent high rate of taxation for the upkeep.

The fact that our rural school district is a very small one, possibly smaller than many ordinary school districts, was one reason why taxes were bound to be high. It has long

been the wish of the Board to increase the area of the district by 50 per cent, thereby lessening the taxes by approximately one-third, but arrangements on these lines had failed to materialize.

Mr. Steeves suggested that the school girls receive physical exercise, and boys be allowed to play baseball and football.

Mr. Simpson said the physical exercises had probably been discontinued because of the increasing pressure of other work.

Mayor Holmes gave a general statement of finance covering all departments, especially finance, taxation, school and debentures. The figures given show that the collection of taxes, this year, had been much better than former years, that arrears of debentures had been taken care of, and sufficient money given to the school board to relieve them of embarrassment, and while a general picture of the town was still outstanding, the surplus of assets over liabilities show up much more favorably this fall than for several years. The new arrangement effected this season in the consolidation of debentures and extension had not shown any benefits by way of decreased tax levies this year, but it is hoped to greatly lessen the burden of taxes next season. Considering the dreary times and comparing with former years, the financial condition of this town is in a very satisfactory state.

Mr. Golley reported that the firemen had attended three fires, incurring an expense of about \$25.

Mr. Steeve suggested that the firemen get some encouragement for services rendered. Mr. Golley suggested that more money per fire be necessary.

Mr. E. G. Barber wanted the lights to be kept burning all night. Mr. Bessie objected on the ground of expense. He intimated, however, that the time would be extended 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Mr. T. C. Milnes thought that gravel might be laid on the streets. Mr. Rimeecki did not believe this would do any good without proper drainage.

It was intimated that three members were retiring from the Council—Mr. Bessie, Mr. Mitchell and Major James, the latter being at the front, and retiring from the school board were Secretary Simpson and C. E. Tiltonson.

Votes of thanks by the Council and the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

## General News Notes

An exchange notes that, New Jersey, which has just turned down a woman's suffrage, is the most conservative state in the Union. The question then is whether the corporations object to doubling the number of votes they have to pay for or whether the men were afraid the women would out the price.

The death is announced, on Monday, of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., of his home in England, at the age of 91 years. His body will be brought to Canada for interment.

The formation of a supplementary air fleet of 5,000 aeroplanes, the special mission of which will be to conduct a ceaseless campaign of destruction on German factories, is the object of the new French aerial strategy.

A Russian dispatch from Petrograd says: "When during a search for metals, the Germans began to strip the Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches, in Vilna, they were opposed by an enormous crowd of citizens armed with bombs and grenades. A fierce struggle followed in which many soldiers and civilians were killed." It stated two days.

The Ontario government is sending 20,000 one gallon cans of peaches and the same number of cans of apples to the Canadian Military Hospitals in England.

Rail prairie fires are reported this week from Lethbridge, Raymond and Alton districts. Much help was needed to check all three and a large amount of damage was done to grain fields, some farmers losing nearly all their crops.

On Monday the French war office signed a contract according to the British War Office for ten thousand tons of "Bakers' Special" flour. It must all arrive in France by the second week in December, and there is every probability of repeat orders. The contract was won in competition with the largest military government in Chicago.

## French Government will

### Buy 10,000 Horses in West

Will be in Claresholm on Saturday, Nov. 13th.

The French Government will buy 10,000 horses in the West. They are not so hard to please as the British buyers and the requirements are not so elaborate. Farmers who have horses of the class called for will be reasonably sure of a sale. The requirements are:

Class A—Light Cavalry, 950 lbs. to 1050 lbs.

Class A—Heavy Cavalry, 1050 to 1250 lbs.

Class C—Artillery horses, 1250 lbs. up.

All horses must be sound and halter broken. Cavalry horses must be broken to ride. Artillery horses must be broken to harness. No whites or grays accepted. All horses must be at least 15 hands high, and from 5 to 9 years old. Prices paid, \$85 to \$105 per head.

## District Court

The regular sitting of the District Court for Calgary and the surrounding area, was held on Wednesday, Nov. 3rd, before His Honor Judge E. P. MacNeill.

There was a light calendar; no large debt cases; a few were held over till next session.

The first case was Torbit vs. The International Harvester Co., H. O. Haslam represented Mr. Torbit, and Mr. Ritchie, of Johnson & Ritchie, The International. The dispute between the parties had reference to the settlement when Mr. Torbit gave up the agency in Claresholm to Mr. V. A. Porter. Mr. Torbit claimed \$25, the price of a land-packer, which he claimed he never received. The company counter-claimed for \$50, the value of parts of machines which should have been in stock when the agency was taken over by Mr. Porter. The evidence was conflicting and involved; the value of the company's warehouse was in question and investigation, as in question. The action was dismissed with costs, and the counter claim without costs.

Ben Live v. J. R. Watt—Action for return of fees. Dismissed.

J. H. Patridge v. J. H. Cawley—Action about pasture for 9 horses. Judgment for plaintiff without costs. Judgment for \$8.75.

Mr. Geo. Tillingham went north on Tuesday.

Mr. J. H. Patridge, of Stavely, reports good yields of wheat in that district. He told us of L. F. Johnston having 52 bush, to the acre.

Ben Live v. J. R. Watt—Action for return of fees. Dismissed.

Ben Live v. J. R. Watt—Action for return of fees. Dismissed.

Ben Live v. J. R. Watt—Action for return of fees. Dismissed.

Ben Live v. J. R. Watt—Action for return of fees. Dismissed.

Ben Live v. J. R. Watt—Action for return of fees. Dismissed.

Ben Live v. J. R. Watt—Action for return of fees. Dismissed.

Ben Live v. J. R. Watt—Action for return of fees. Dismissed.

## Farmers, Look Here!!



## The Hossell Wagon Jack

One man can lift his own Wagon Box, Grain Tanks, or Hay Rack from Running Gear with this Jack. No extra help required.

Every Farmer Needs One

For Further Particulars and Price apply to

**THE HOSSSELL AGENCY**









# RESULT OF WAR TO DEPEND LARGELY ON AMMUNITION

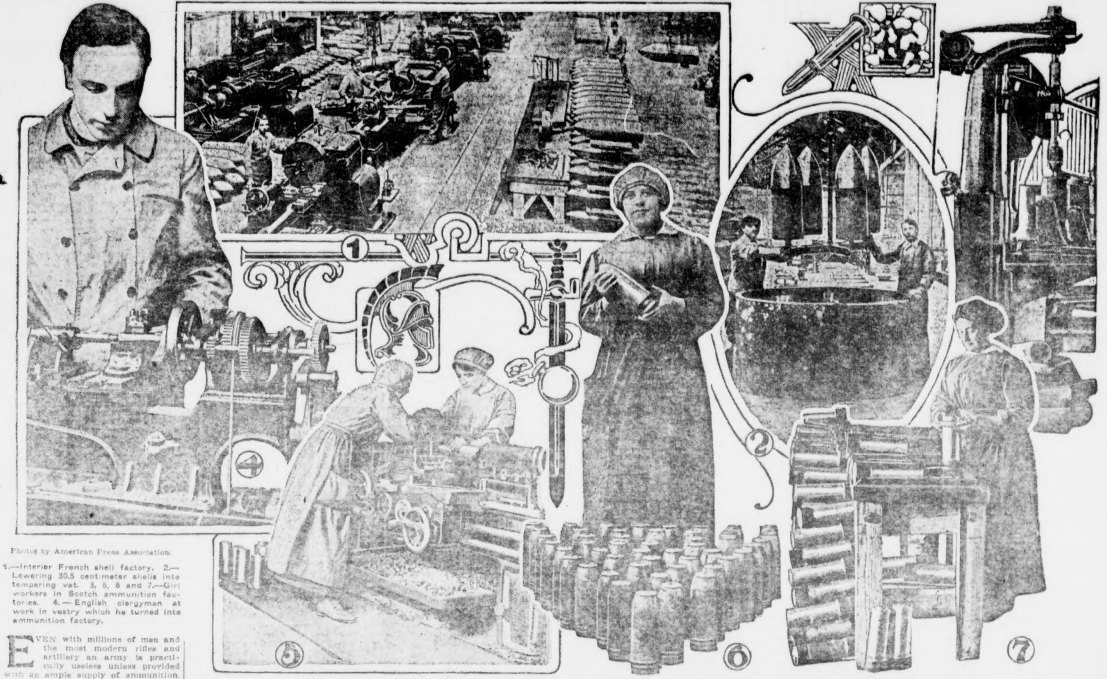


Photo by American Press Association.

1—Interior French shell factory. 2—Lowering 355 centimeter shells into tamping vat. 3, 5, 6 and 7—Workers in British ammunition factories. 4—English diegrinder at work in factory which he turned into ammunition factory.

VEN with millions of men and the most modern rifles and artillery an army is practically useless unless provided with an ample supply of ammunition. The nations now at war realize this, and many experts believe that in the end the side which has the best shells will be the victor.

As a result of this all England and France have turned their hands to the manufacture of munitions. Little is known in this country about the ammunition factories in Germany, as the German censor allows no news of this nature to pass. It is known, however, that the biggest works, where the guns and shells are made, are the largest in the world, and judging from the number of shells they have used since the beginning of the war, it is seen that their supply has been inexhaustible.

The extent of the Russian war due in a large measure to their shortage of ammunition. Dispatches told how the czar's men stood up under the Teutons to the last ditch and then fought with bayonets, only to be moved down

by the fire from the German guns. It was also seen that many Russian guns have been captured only after the last shell had been fired.

All sides realize this. The British and French realize this, and as a result have exerted their best efforts to force the investigations so that the supply of Russian ammunition might be examined. Other reports tell of the ammunition shortage now being felt by the Turkish armies, but the truth of these statements has never been established. It is known, however, that the Germans used every diplomatic method known to gain the consent of Rumania to be allowed to send munitions across this neutral country to aid their Turkish allies.

British Women Aiding.

The British women, who, when the

war opened a year ago, were absorbed in society and engaged in only ornamental duties are showing their mettle in doing work as different from that as the rough life in the trenches must be different to their aristocratic husbands and sons. This is especially true with the ladies who serve at the outposts which have been established through private funds at Woolwich arsenal and at the different munition factories and dockyards, as well as at the large railway stations in London for the purpose of serving something substantial to eat, with hot coffee and tea, to the munition workers and to the soldiers passing through London. Taste and social prestige seem to be almost forgotten at these cantines and army buffets, the women working together in frank comradeship.

The women live at the training hostel, Leany House, a pretty old-fashioned mansion which has been especially fitted up by Mrs. Mayr, the wife of the chief of the inventions branch of the munitions board. It has pleasant gardens, but the workers have small time to enjoy them during the week end, and the housekeeping is of the simplest nature, the food being adequate, but plain.

The women must enter into an agreement for six months' stay before they will be accepted for training, and they must also agree to offer no suggestions regarding the foremen under whom they work. The managers at the works absolutely reserve the privilege of appointing their own foremen. Through this assistance the factory is kept open seven days a week, and

the output has substantially increased. At Vickers huge works at Barrow-in-Furness they have taken on 200 extra women and are making arrangements to accept 1000 more, but the smaller factory at Keith is at present better suited to the training of the workers.

Lady Lawrence's Canteen.

Lady Lawrence, whose husband, Baron Lawrence, is on duty as commander of a battalion in a British rifle regiment, has taken the initiative in forming the munition makers' canteen committee, which started its work in the face of violent opposition. The gentle born women who work in it are on duty at Woolwich through the night until early morning, their principal purpose being to serve the men with hot tea and coffee as they come from the arsenal between 4 and 5 a.m. at the end

of the twelve hour shift. The public houses (saloons) are thus deprived of the company of hundreds of tired men who were accustomed to stream through their doors every morning.

Lady Lawrence was finally able to persuade the war department to allow her assistants access behind the high walls of Woolwich arsenal, and the women begin to arrive at the canteen at Woolwich along about midnight, clad in slacks and stout high boots if the weather is inclement and cold, as it often is at that hour of the morning. They leave by walk to the arsenal gates along a road unlighted by a single lamp, as the authorities take no chances of zeppelins discovering the exact location of their munition factory. Their personal protection is provided by the army police, and the gates are an old stable near the gates which has been turned over to them, and one of their number has had a small bed placed there where the women may rest if they are tired, and in the middle of the night in order to get the tea and coffee into readiness for the service.

The Work They Have to Do.

The corps helps, working in regular from a volunteer list of 2500, make hundreds of gallons of tea and coffee every night at Woolwich, cutting up bread and cake enough for a regiment, and when the men fall at a time, begin to swarm toward the arsenal gates at land, ready to enter, and something hot to drink from the long line of cake placed on milk cans, which can be wheeled in different directions. Every cart has its route marked on the advance, and an efficient woman commander stands on guard to direct the advance and see that the work is carried out. At 6 o'clock the night shift men have their food and coffee, and if one of thousands of day shift men arrive at the arsenal to begin their work, but those have had breakfast at home and do not need the temptation to resort to the public canteen and are sent straight to work. Then out of the men who are sent to work the milk cans and big urns and then take the milk back to London. One of the most diligent workers at the Woolwich arsenal canteen is the chairman of the canteen, a distinguished general with the army in France, and many of the women are well known to society.

Lady Lawrence and her committee have taken the initiative in forming the munition factories and running them entirely through private subscription and without the approval of the liquor interests.

To the Housekeeping Staff. As soon as the women have finished their work, they have to go to the housekeeping staff, which is a very important part of the work. The housekeeping staff is responsible for the cleanliness and comfort of the workers. They are responsible for the laundry, the cleaning of the rooms, and the preparation of the food. They are also responsible for the maintenance of the canteen. The housekeeping staff is a very important part of the work, and they are responsible for the cleanliness and comfort of the workers.

The only thing I suggest for you to use with your munition factories is willow furniture. It is either brown stain or natural sheen. This combination is very much used, and you will be making no mistake in such a choice. Choose the willow, however, to a table and chair. If you can, get a Montgomery's dining table, a table desk, or a cot-bed desk with drawers sitting the under space, and a bookcase.

Along well-covered china hangings at your windows in pastels, blue, black and mustard color. The chairs of this set will be very useful. Paper the walls in pale gray, woodwork white.

Paper your dining room in gray, blue and white. The chairs of this set will be very useful. Paper the walls in pale gray, woodwork white.

Effective window does not have to be attractive. And expensive furniture does not always make for beauty in a room you look.

## New Commander at Annapolis Faces Many Special Tasks as Result of Changes

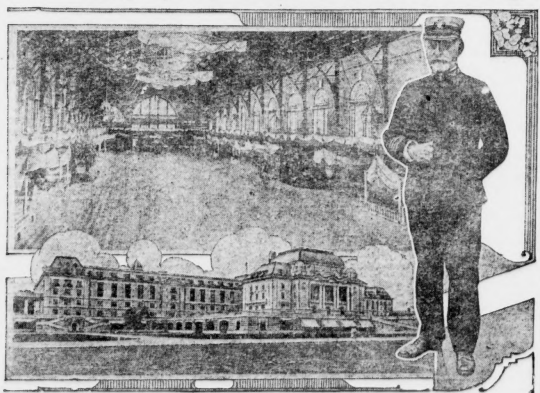


Photo by American Press Association.

Captain Edward W. Eberle and two views of Annapolis.

THIS responsibility of a superintendent of the Naval Academy is heavy at best, but the special situation at this institution at present makes the work of Captain Edward W. Eberle who assumed charge Sept. 10, particularly severe and difficult.

The special tasks which face the new superintendent are:

1. Giving effect to the various recommendations made by the court of inquiry which investigated matters relating to the conduct of examinations

and regulations, which report was approved by the secretary of the navy.

2. Taking further action in the case of nearly 200 members of the class which graduated last year and the first class, who were shown by the evidence produced by the court of inquiry to have had adverse information about the examinations in modern languages.

3. Taking steps to determine the extent of backing at the institution and to suppress the practice.

4. In connection with the fact of those matters it will be remembered that the court reached the conclusion that the whole system of indicating in some way the character of the examination in the different subjects was inadvisable. This means that a radical change must be made in the system of instruction at the Naval Academy. In most departments it has been the practice to devote about one month of the year constituting a term to review the matters which are regarded as most important and essential to the midshipmen's education.

It is naturally inferred that the subject most dwelt upon in the examination. This practice is at the bottom of the "drop" system which figured so largely in the proceedings of the new historic court. Sometimes "drops" amounted to nothing more than the conclusion of the midshipmen would reach about the examination from the points most dwelt upon in the classroom. At other times, according to the testimony, instructors would indicate certain portions of the subject which it would be advisable for the members of the class to study, and at other times would go so far as to indicate certain limitations which would include the examination. One of the most important recommendations of the court was that the instruction should be of such a nature that the average midshipman would pass the examination in the subject without any special preparation.

Other recommendations were not so radical. The changes in the methods of preparing examination papers, and guarding them to be put in effect without difficulty, and the sections easily be arranged alphabetically in order of standing in the class standing in this work Captain Eberle probably has to be faced by Captain George H. Clark, formerly commander of midshipmen.

Of extreme interest is the direction given by the department that a further investigation be conducted into the cases of those who were shown to have had possession of considerable advance information in the examination in modern languages. One of the important lines of investigation pursued by the court was for the purpose of developing the character of the information of advance information. Nearly every member of the two upper classes was on the stand stated that he believed to or in part of the class-mates had a substantial portion of the examination, and witnesses named a large proportion of the members of each class as having this information.

The evidence presented before the court never fully explained the widespread practice of the exchange of information on the modern language examination. According to the evidence presented by the first and second classes, only a small portion of the information was obtained by the students in the examination. It is believed that the practice of exchanging information on the modern language examination is a widespread one, and it is believed that the practice of exchanging information on the modern language examination is a widespread one.

It is believed that the practice of exchanging information on the modern language examination is a widespread one, and it is believed that the practice of exchanging information on the modern language examination is a widespread one.

1990

ERATED LYES NOW

LD. safety means considera-  
ers; it means lives spa-  
cent of choice. It

a good investor must be

# in ks





